Kentucky Gazette.

Three Dollars per annum, | True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back." | In advance

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Extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman in France, to his friend in this place, dated.

April 1, 1825,

"I now proceed to give you some account of the politics of this country, and the balance of this epistle will be entirely upon this sad subject. Sad indeed it is, for like as many rope-makers, our ministers, are *advancing backwards* and all their efforts, pressed as they are by the eternal enemies of France, the emigrants and the Jesuits, tend to bring us back to the 15th century.

Undmindful of the progress of civilization, disregarding or despising the general instruction diffused among the several classes of the people, contemning the loyal promises and careless of the dangers of the attempt, spite of the conduct of the British minestry, acknowledging the emancipation of a new world and granting to the English nation new securities for their liberties, our ministry, working in the dark, the servile instrument of the several despots of the North, proceed in their nefarious designs and will, I am afraid, bring on a new uproar which will cursedly ring in their ears and, probably, occasion a new conflagration in this part of Europe. Notwithstanding all the calamities which in, the course of two years only, have befalen this country, France is still an object of envy for the other Kingdoms that surround her. Partitioned she must be & the fate of Poland stares her now full in the face. Her rich soil her inviting climate, and her wealth, are enticing causes of this jealousy and her numerous, increasing and warlike preparations is a subject of fear, which it must be confessed, is not altogether unreasonable, if we look back only 12 or 15 years. Every means therefore, must be put in practice to accomplish her ruin, and our ministers it must be owned, are the very men for the business. The guarantees secured by the *magna charta* of Lewis XVIII are demolished one after the other, and it was not without a secret foreboding that I told you in my last, speaking of the various answers given by his successor to the several addresses he had received, and which seemed to excite so much enthusiasm, that I thought my countrymen were toohasty in their exultations, and that they should not be in such a harry to sing out victory, and to extol the liberality and frankness of their new master. What we have seen since gives a tolerable weight to my foresight, and, indeed it could be scarcely otherwise. During his exile, the King contracted with the Emigrants an obligation the execution of which they daringly enforce; the Priesthood, to which the reigning family have ever been scandalously and cowardly subservient, whom they call and who daringly style themselves the supporters of the Throne, have equally come in for their shares, both in the spoils and in the *monopoly* of power, and between these ravenous birds, how can the country escape being devoured?

I gave you in my last some account of the *manoeuvres* employed by the ministry to compose the *democratic* part of our legislative power, the first operation of which house was to violate the oath which every member had but just taken; I gave you likewise a slight insight of the projects of the party at the head of the government. All I had forsaw has taken place, and with a vengeance too! As if it were not enough for the country, and more too than she can bear, to overload her with a new burthen of 200 millions of dollars and the redrction of the interest of the public debt, which will ruin an immence number of families to enrich a few emphatically styling themselves "*la fidelite malheureuse*," a fiery torch has been thrown among us, and Rome has obtained the bloody murderous law on sacriledge! a law opening an immense career to private vengeance to a deplorable inquisition, and, to crown all, (to use the expression of the promoter of the law himself) *une loi qui institute des suplios*. In what case, pray, does the law *institute* capital punishment (and as the project was mutilation)? to enforce respect and submission to a religion all of meakness and humanity, and in a country too where all kinds of mercy are free, and in which the fundamental law of the land contains an article with these words: "Every one has a right to an equal protection for the object of his worship." Where is now this vaunted equality? In favor of whom was this law of blood instituted? What religious sect has tabernacles, consecrated *wafers*, believes in the *real presence* either before, during, or after the communion but the *Catholics*? Indeed the more I reflect on the future consequences of this barbarous, impolitic and horrid law, the more I shudder, the more I feel the necessity of stopping on the brink of this dreadful precipice which, I am much afraid will finally be filled with human victims.

Now, if from this dark. but unfortunately too real picture, we proceed towards the examination and consequences of the *indemnization* law, do you think the colours will be much brighter? Indeed your expectations would be deceived. This law whose avowed object was to consecrate the various sales of confiscated real estates that had taken place during the revolution as a punishment inflicted on the Emigrants who, like your Tories of 1775 had sought refuge amongst the enemies of their country and solicited and obtained vengeance at their hands; this law so vauntingly termed *loi de la conciliation et doubli*, which was to destroy all distinction between the *national* (so called) and patrimonial properties, to unite as brothers the former and new possessors of the confiscated estates, has, on the contrary, opened a new scene of recrimination and hatred. The legal possessors of those estates have been insolently called "robbers and scoundrels" from the very tribune of our house of Commons and the devouring vultures who now hold our government in subjection, have let drop words enough to show that they consider this indemnity, only as the "first instalment" of an obligation of the country towards them. "*Ce milliard suffit pour le moment*" said one of their orators; and this phrase shows, at once, where they intend to come to. The various passions of men have been anew set afloat in this afflicting discussion and the disorganizing principles advanced by the supporters of the law, all interested in the share of the spoils, have at last fired the patriotic spirit of the valliant and eloqued general Foy who, in one of the last sittings, statred out with these energetis words that have recounded throughout the whole country: "You actual proprietors of the cause of this contention, forget not that, at this very tribute, your very fathers have been branded with the infamous epithets of robbers and banditts; to, put up with such an insult would be detestable cowardice: Look about you; the King, the Magna Charta are for you; count yourselves; you will soon see you are twenty to one," This call has been heard and the Emigrants who, before this, were only disliked as professing political doctrines contrary to the general opinions of the people, are now looked upon as personal enemies, as plunderers, as public leeches whom nothing can satisfy but the purest blood of the nation, which I own, they seem greedily to pant for. To increase still more the hatred which is now become the share of these "*Indemnises*." the law for the reduction of the interest of the public debt comes in as a prop to support the *indemnification* (if I may use the expression) and the creditors of the state, most part of whom have already lost two thirds of their capital, will be robbed of two thirds of the remainder to gratify the insatiable appetite of these detestable blood suckers. You may easily imagine how they like the measure.

Now how will the ministry extricate themselves? How will they stop the flames if a single spark jutts out? Abler hands than theirs would find it a very hard task. Indeed, if Divine Providence deigns not cast a look of commiseration on this country, it is impossible to foresee how France can escape the tremendous dangers that surround her, the explosion of which seems to me inevitable. Here I stop; my mind is darkened, my heart bleeds.

[*Millersburgh Dem.*

POLITICAL.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

H. NILES OF BALTIMORE.

Mr. Bradford.

I hardly expected that my desultory remarks in your paper of the 5th ult would have attracted the notice of that veteran humorist the Editor of the Baltimore Register. He has, however, honoured me with two columns in his paper of the 4th inst. which have proved one thing incontestibly, and only one thing, viz: that he felt the remarks which I applied to him pretty severely. Now if he felt severely, because he knew them to be true, I have no doubt he will be honest enough to pursue a different course in relation to our state policy hereafter. If he was not convinced of their truth, we may expect him to blunder on in his attacks upon our state, if he should make a mistake as to fact in every sentence; and false charges continually. He complains of my writing in "a bad temper," using "rough words," being "rather severe," &c. I will plead guilty to the charge of being in a bad temper at the time; but it is a sufficient justification for me, that my native state should have been assailed in terms of reproach, ridicule and abuse, by a man, who presuming on his standing as an Editor, dared to acknowledge at the same time, that he was *ignorant* of the subject which he was handling. It is no wonder that the fair fame of Kentucky should be traduced, her policy misrepresented, and her true statesmen abused, when ignorance abroad, directed & *used* by disappointed ambition at home, shall be brought forward to assail her.

Mr. Niles insinuates that there is "no system" in Kentucky at present at all, in relation to "relief measures," and again confesses his ignorance of what we are doing here, and acknowledges he may have been led into mistakes by newspapers from this state in relation to facts. I can safely assure the venerable Editor, that 'relief' and 'anti-relief' are completely merged and sunk in the more important division of "constitutional rights of the people, and "Judicial Supremacy." The question which is now discussed with so much force in this state, is as to the right of the Legislature to alter the judiciary system of the state at the will of the people, or the power of the judiciary to prostrate the Legislature, and be irresponsible for the act. It is contended by the friends of Judicial supremacy, that the Court of Appeals of Kentucky is established by the constitution, that the offices of its judges *are vested* in them, and therefore irrepealable during their lives; that they cannot be removed for *error of opinion*, however dangerous and destructive to the rights of the people, their opinions may be; that their decisions are irreversable. On the other hand it is contended by the "*Democratic Whig Party*" of this state, that the whole judiciary department was organized by the Legislature, at the requisition of the constitution; that the judges are to remain in office so long as they behave well, *and during the continuance of their offices*; that the offices were instituted for the public good, and can never be degraded into *private property*; that their decisions may be as full of error, as the acts of the Legislature can be; and that as the *people* are represented by the Legislature, and the people are the sovereigns and must bear the consequences of the errors of their agents, that therefore, it is more consistent with sound justice, more consistent with the true principles of our government, that if a preponderance is to be given to either branch of the government, it is safer to trust it in the hands of the people's representatives, than with an irresponsible judiciary.

The constitution of Kentucky uses precisely the same language in establishing our judiciary system, that the Federal constitution uses. But the tenure of office is very different. In the latter constitution, it is "during good behaviour." In the former it is during "good behaviour," "and the continuance of their respective courts." See Art. 3. Sec. 1. of the Federal Constitution and Art. 4, Sec. 1. and Art 6. Sec. 12, of the Constitution of Kentucky. The debates in Congress in 1802 will then apply with double force to the principles contended for by the friends of judicial supremacy in this state. It was contended for in that debate, by the *Federalists* that the *Supreme* and *inferior* courts were established by the Constitution. See the speeches of Morris, Tracy, Chipman, Ross, Ogden, Hemphill and others in the Senate; and Bayard, Rutledge, Griswold and others in the House of Representatives. They also asserted the principle that the Judges had a vested right to their offices the moment their appointments were completed.

And in their devotion to the public good they asserted that the irresponsibility of the Judges was recognized in the constitution, in order 'to protect *the people* from *their own worst enemies*, THEMSELVES!!!' See speeches of Gov. Morris and Henderson of N. Carolina. The *Democrats* of that day, on the contrary, contended that the courts were estalished by Congress at the requisition of the Constitution; that the same power which could pass the act establishing them, could repeal it, that the constitution only required that there should be "one Supreme Court," and the discretion was given to Congress to create and remodify it as well as "such inferior courts, as Congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish;" that the establishment of the courts was an experiment, which required that Congress should have the power to alter the system whenever the circumstances should point out the necessity of improving on the experiment that although the Judge could not be removed from the office so long as he behaved well, yet the office could be removed from the Judge whenever the public good required that there should be an alteration in the system. In addition to this it was directly asserted, that the judges had no right, under the constitution, to control the legislative branch, inasmuch as it was an independent body; that its duty was to expound and apply to particular cases the laws which Congress might pass; and not of its own authority to establish limits to the power of the people acting through their representatives. To prove these facts, examine the speeches of Breckinridge, Mason, Wright, and others in the Senate; and Giles, Smith, Macon, Nicholson, Randolph, and others in the other house. The other side of the question threatened *civil war*, tumult and confusion, should the course be persisted in.

Now with what face can Mr. Niles deny the similarity of the cases as they existed then and now. It is true that the question before Congress was to repeal an inferior court out of existence, and the question before the Legislature of Kentucky was to repeal "the act organizing the court of appeals, and to reorganize a court of appeals." But it was contended by both sides of the question in Congress with the exception of Mason of Virginia and Jackson of Georgia, that the Supreme and inferior courts were on a par as regarded their stability. The Federalists contended that both were established by the constitution, and therefore immovable! The Democrats contended that both courts were established by congress, and therefore subject to be remodified. Listen to Mr Griswold.

'Before I enter however into a particular consideration of the arguments of gentlemen; I take the liberty of saying that gentlemen in this house, whatever may have been done in ano her place, have placed this question in one respect, on its true grounds; they have *made no distinction* between the authority of the Legislature over the judges of the supreme and inferior courts. All their arguments have gone to prove *that no such distinction can exist*. Indeed sir, it is impossible to perceive the shadow of a difference. The judges both of the supreme and inferior courts *are equally the creatures of the constitution*, and the mode of appointment in both cases has been regulated by law, and if you can destroy the judges of the inferior courts by repealing the law which limited their number, and directed the mode of appointment, you may destroy the judges of the Supreme Court, by repealing the law which limited the number and organized that court. I wish it then to be as perfectly understood in every part of this country as it is in this house, *that the principle contended for* by the supporters of the bill *goes equally to the destruction of the judges of the supreme as the inferior courts*.'

The only difficulty in the way of proving that Mr. Niles has 'lost cast' by adopting federal doctrines in relation to the powers of the legislative and judicial branches of our government is to show, that whilst we legislated the judges out of office, we did not retain the *system* as he asserts. Had he ever read the two acts by which the old and new courts were established, he would not have hazarded the opinion. By the old system, three judges constituted the court, two of whom could & did declare acts of the legislature null and void. And it is a little remarkable, that in their famous decisions on the replevin laws, which produced the late act of the legislature, two of the judges declared the act to be unconstitutional on grounds which the third judge declared 'absurd and inconvenient;' whilst the third judge arrived at the same conclusion with his wise brethren by an entirely different road. By the present system the court consists of four judges; and a unanimous vote is required to declare an act of the legislature unconstitutional. Is this retaining the old system? On the contrary is it not establishing in our state precisely the same barrier against the usurpation of our judiciary, which Col. R. M. Johnson advocated in Congress, as a protection to the states against the encroachments of the Federal judiciary? It goes farther than was asked by him. He only asked that five out of seven judges should concur in every decision, which was calculated to effect a state law. Here we require a unanimous vote.

Let not Mr. Niles then attempt to enter into an investigation of our state affairs, whilst he is enveloped in thicker than Egyptian darkness in relation to them. Let him examine them, and I will venture to say he will concur with our party, because I believe him to mean honestly, and to be a true patriot. He does not deny the judicial murder at Baltimore, which I mentioned before, I was in hopes for the honor of Marylnd, he would have disproved it. But Kentucky may perhaps be soon the theatre of similar acts, in consequence of the decision of the Supreme court of the U States, by which it assumes the power of regulating its own executions to suit itself. One district Federal judge has revived the Ca. Sa. and we shall soon see our fellow citizens, incarcerated as they are in Baltimore, unless—but I will not even think of the alternative.

As a proof that my assertion in relation to our "system" for calling in the currency, was not mere rodomontade, I will inform Mr. Niles that since my last address to him, exchange between specie and paper has improved in favor of the latter 30 cents in the dollar. In fact 'relief & anti-relief' are all more tenacious of the COMMONWEALTH TRASH, so long the butt of ridicule and contempt for silly schoolboys and inveterate statesmen, than of "the dollars" themselves. Again I say, let Mr. Niles if he must be meddling with us, at least examine the question, before he issues his denunciations against our policy, our laws, and our government if indeed, he allows we have one.

CATO.

FOR SALE.

A VERY LIKELY MULATTO NEGRO GIRL, about five years of age.
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May 25, 1824. 21-3t.

Natural History.

COTOPAXI.

This mountain is the loftiest of those volcanoes of the Andes, which at recent epochs, have undergone eruptions. Notwithstanding it lies near the Equator, its summits are covered with perpetual snows. The absolute height of Cotopaxi, is 18,876 feet, or three miles and a half, consequently it is 2,622 feet, or half a mile higher than Vesuvius would be, were that mountain placed on the top of the peak of Teneriffe! Cotopaxi is the most mischievous of the volcanoes in the kingdom of Quito; and its explosions are the most frequent and disartrous. The masses of scoria, and the pieces of rock thrown out of this volcano cover a surface of several square leagues, and would form, were they heaped together, a prodigious mountain. In 1738 the flames of Cotopaxi, rose 3000 feet, or upwards of half a mile, above the brink of the crater. In 1744, the roarings of this volcano were heard at the distance of 600 miles. On the 4th. April 1768, the quantity of ashes ejected at the mouth of Cotopaxi was so great, that it was dark till three in the afternoon.

The explosion which took place in 1803, was preceeded by the sudden melting of the snows which covered the mountain. For 20 years before, no smoke or vapour, that could be perceived had issued from the crater; but in a single night, the subterraneous fires became so active, that at sun rise the external walls of the cone, heated to a very considerable degree of temperature, appeared naked and of the dark colour which is peculiar to vitrified scoriæ. At the port of Guayaquil "observes Humboldt," fifty two leagues distant in a strait line from the Crater, we heard day and night, the noise of this volcano like continual discharges of a battery; and we distinguished these tremenduous sounds even on the Pacific Ocean."

The form of Cotopaxi, is the most beautiful and regular of the colossal summits of the high Andes. It is a perfect cone, which covered with a perpetual layer of snow, shines with dazzling splendor at the setting of the sun, and detaches its self in the most picturesque manner from the azure vault above. This covering of the snow, conceals from the eye of the observer, ever the smallest inequalities of the soil; no point of rock, no stony mass, penetrating this coat of ice, or breaking the regularity of the figure of the cone.

PICHINCHA.

Though celebrated for its great height, Pichincha is 3,489 feet, or three fourths of a mile, lower than the perpendicular elevation of Cotopaxi. It was formerly a volcano; but the mouth or crater on one of its sides is now covered with sand or calcined matter, so that at present neither smoke nor ashes issue from it.

When it was ascended by Don George Juan and Don Antonio de Ulloa, for the purpose of their Astronomical observations, they found the cold on the top of this mountain extremely intense, the wind very violent, the fog, or in other words the cloud, so thick, that objects at the distance of six or eight paces were scarcely discernible. On the air becoming clear, the clouds descending nearer the earth, in such a manner as to surround the mountain on all sides to a vast distance, these clouds afforded a lively representation of the sea, in which the top of the mountain seemed to stand, like an island in the centre.

With aspect mild and elevated eye,
Behold him seated on a mount serene,
Above the fogs of sense, and passions storms
All the black cares and tumults of his life,
Like harmless thunders, breaking at his feet,
Excite his pity, not impair his peace

Young

When the clouds descended, the astronomers heard the dreadful noise of tempests, which discharged themselves on the adjacent country. They saw the lightning issue from the clouds, and heard the thunder roll far beneath them.

While the lower parts were thus involved in tempests of thunder and rain, they enjoyed a delightful serenity; the wind abated the sky cleared, and the enlivening rays of the sun moderated the severity of the cold. But when the clouds rose, their density rendered respiration difficult, snow and hail fell continually, and the winds returned with such violence, that it was impossible to overcome the fear of being blown down the precipices, or of being buried by the accumulation of ice and snow, or by the enormous fragments of rocks which rolled around them. Every crevice in their hut was stopped and though the hut was small, was crowded with inhabitants, and several lamps were constantly burning, the cold was so great, that each individual was obliged to have a chffiang dish of coals, and several men were employed every morning in removing the snow which had fallen during the night.

Their feet were swollen, and they became so tender and sensible, that walking was attended with extreme pain, their hands also were covered with chilblains, and their lips were so swollen and chapped, that every motion in speaking brought blood.

MOUNT ETNA,

IN THE ISLAND OF SICILY,

Now under sulphurious Cuma's sea-bound coast,
And vast Sicilia, lies the shaggy breast
Of snowy Etna, nurse of endless frost,
The pillar'd prop of heaven, forever pressed:
Forth from whose sulph'rous caverns issuing rise
Pure liquid fountains of tempestuous fire,
Which veil in ruddy mists, the noonday skies,
While wrapt in smoke the eddying flames aspire,
Or gleaming through the night with hideous roar,
Far o'er the redd'ning main huge rocky fragments pour.

But he, Vulcanian monster! to the clouds,
The fiercest, hottest inundations throws;
While, with the burden of incumbent woods,
And Etna's gloomy cliffs o'erwhelmed he glows;
There on his flinty bed outstretched he lies,
Whose pointed rock his tossing carcase wounds;
There with dismay he strikes beholding eyes,
Or frights the distant ear with horrid sounds.

West.

The majestic Etna, which the ancients considered, not unreasonably, as one of the highest mountains in the world, and on the summit of which they believed that Deucalion and Pyrrha sought refuge, to save themselves from the universal deluge, is situated on the plain of Catania, in Sicily.

Its elevation above the level of the sea has been estimated at 10,963 feet, upwards of two miles.—On clear days it is distinctly seen from Valetta, the capital of Malta, a distance of 150 miles. It is incomparably the largest burning mountain in Europe.—From its sides other mountains arise, which, in different ages, have been ejected in single masses from its enormous crater. The most extensive lavas of Vesuvius do not exceed seven miles in length while those of Etna extend to fifteen, twenty, and some even 30 miles. The crater of Etna is seldom less than a mile in circuit, and sometimes is two or three miles; but the circumference of the Vesuvian crater, is never more than half a mile, even when widely extended, in its most destructive conflagrations. Lastly, the earthquakes occasioned by these adjacent volcanoes, their eruptions, their showers of ignited stones, and the destruction and desolation which they create, are severally proportionate to their respective dimensions.

A journey up Etna is considered as an enterprise of importance, as well from the difficulty of the route; as from the distance, it being thirty miles from Catania to the summit of the mountain. Its gigantic bulk, its sublime elevation, and the extensive, varied, and grand prospects, which are presented from its summit, have, however, induced the curious in every age to ascend and examine it; and not a few have transmitted through the press, the observations which they have made during their arduous journey. From its vast base it rises like a pyramid, to the perpendicular height of two miles, by an acclivity nearly equal on all sides, forming with the horizon an angle of about fifteen degrees, which becomes greater on approaching the crater; but the inclination of the steepest part of the cone, no where exceeds an angle of forty-five degrees. This prodigious volcano may be compared to a forge, which in proportion to the violence of the fire, to the nature of the fossil matters on which it acts, and of the gases which urge and set it in motion, produces, destroys, and re-produces a variety of forms.

The top of Etna being above the common region of vapours; the heavens at this elevation appear with an unusual splendor. Brydone and his company observed, as they ascended in the night, that the number of stars seemed infinitly increased, and the light of each was brighter than usual. The whiteness of the milky-way was like a pure flame which spread across the heavens; and, with the naked eye, they could observe clusters of stars which were invisible from below. They likewise noticed several of those meteors called falling stars, which appeared as much elevated here as when viewed from the plain beneath.

This single mountain contains an epitome of the different climates throughout the world, presenting at once all the seasons of the year, and all the varieties of produce. It is accordingly divided into three distinct zones or regions, which may be distinguished as torrid, temperate and frigid, but which are known by the names of the cultivated region, the woody or temperate region, and the frigid or desert region. The former of these extends through twelve miles of the ascent towards the summit, and is almost incredibly abundant in pastures and fruit trees of every description. It is covered with towns, villages and monasteries; and the number of inhabitants spread over its surface is estimated at 120,000. In ascending to the woody or temperate region, the scene changes; it is a new climate, a new creation. Below, the heat is suffocating; but here the air is mild and fresh. The turf is covered with aromatic plants, and the gulf, which formerly ejected torrents of fire, are changed into woody vallies. Than this, nothing can be more picturesque, the inequality of the soil displaying every moment some variety of scene. Here the ash and flowering thorns form domes of verdure; & there the chesnut trees grow to an enormous size. The one called *castagno de cento cavalli*, according to Brydone and Glover, has a circumference of 204 feet. Many of the oaks also are of prodigious size. Mr. Levenbourne measured one which had a circumference of 28 feet. The last, or desert region commences more than a mile above the level of the sea. The lower part is covered with snow in winter only; but on the upper half of this terrible district the snows continually lie.

Sometimes the pencil, in cool airy halls,
Bade the gay bloom of vernal landscapes rise,
On autumn's varied shades embrown the walls:
Now the black tempest strikes the astonish'd eyes,
Now down the steep the flashing torrent flies,
The trembling sun now plays o'er ocean blue,
And now rude mountains frown amid the skies.
Whate'er Lorraine light touched with soft'ning hue.
Or savage Rosa dashed, or learned Poussin drew.

Thompson

The upper part which may properly be called the cone of Etna, is, in a right line, about a mile or somewhat more in ascent. It is described by Sir William Hamilton as a little mountain, about a quarter of a mile perpendicular, and very steep situated in the middle of a gently inclined plain, about nine miles in circumference. The cavity was according to his perception, shaped like a funnel, diminishing until it terminated in a point and having an outter circumference of two miles and a half round.—Great changes have since taken place. Spalanzani also reached the edge of the crater, and found it to be an oval of about a mile and a half in circuit, having its edges in many places indented by projecting lavas or scoria. The bottom was nearly a horizontal plain, about two thirds of a mile in circumference, hence issued a constant volumn of smoke, and hence, as well as from the sides, arose several streams of smoke resembling thin clouds. Within the aperture a liquid ignited matter was clearly seen, constantly undulating, boiling, rising and falling, without spreading over the bottom. This was no doubt the melted lava which had issued from the bottom of the gulf. Neither of the above travellors, nor Brydone, dared to venture down the crater, which they found too hot, but M. D'Orville, more adventurous, by means of ropes, which two other men held at a distance, decended as far as possible. His view was in a great measure intercepted by the small flames and

smoke; but in the centre he saw a mass of matter which rose in the shape of a cone, to the height of about sixty feet.

On the vastness and beauty of the prospect, from the summit of Etna, all authors agree; and Spallanzani observes, that their is not, perhaps, any elevated region on the whole globe which offers at one view so fine an extent of the sea and land. M. Houel was stationed there at sun rise, when the horison was clear, and without a single cloud. The coast of Calabria, was he says, undistinguishable from the adjoining sea but in a short time a fiery radience began to appear from behind those Italian hills which bounded the eastern part of the prospect. The fleecy clouds which generally appear early in the morning, were tinged with purple; the atmosphere beams strongly ellnminated, and reflecting the rays of the sun, seemed to be filled with a bright refulgence of flame. Although the heavens were thus enlightened, the sea still retained its dark azure, and the fields and forests did not yet reflect the rays of the sun. The gradual rising of this luminary, however, soon diffused light over the hills which lie below the peak of Etna. This last stood like an island in the midst of the ocean, with luminous points multiplying every moment around, and spreading over a wider extent with the greatest rapidity. It was, he said, as if the world had been observed suddenly to spring from the night of nonexistence.

Ere the rising sun
Shone o'er the deep, or 'mid the vault of night
The moon her silver lamp suspended: ere
The vales with springs were watered, or with groves
Of oak or pine the ancient hills were crowned;
Then the great spirit whom his works adore
Within his own deep essence viewed the forms,
The forms eternal of created things.
The radiant sun; the moon's nocturnal lamp;
The mountains and the streams; the ample stores
Of earth, of heaven, of nature. From the first,
On that full scene his love divine he fixed,
His admiration. Till in time complete,
What he admired and loved his vital power
Unfolded into being. Hence the breath
Of life informing each organic frame:
Hence the green earth, and wild resounding waves:
Hence light and shade, alternate warmth and cold;
And bright autumnal skies, and vernal showers.
And all the fair variety of things.

AKENSIDE.

The most sublime object, however which the summit of Etna presents, is the immense mass of its own colossal body. Its upper region exhibits rough and craggy cliffs, rising perpendicularly, fearful to the view, and surrounded by an assemblage of fugitive clouds, to increase the wild variety of the scene. Amid the multitude of woods in the middle or temperate region, are numerous mountains, which, in any other situation, would appear of a gigantic size, but which compared to Etna, are mere mole hills. Lastly the eye contemplates with admiration the lower region, the most extensive of the three, adorned with elegant villas and castles, verdant hills and flowery fields, and terminated by the extensive coast, where to the south, stands the beautiful city Catania, to which the waves of the neighbouring sea serve as a minor.

Etna has been celebrated as a volcano, from the remotest antiquity. Eruptions are recorded by Diodorus Siculus as having happened 500 years before the Trojan war, or 1695 years before the Christian era.

Etna roars with dreadful ruins nigh,
Now hurls a bursting cloud of cinders high,
Involved in smooky whirlwind to the sky;
With loud displosion to the starry frame,
Shoots fiery globes, and furious floods of flame;
Now from her bellowing caverns burst away
Vast piles of melted rocks in open day,
Her shattered entrals wide the mountain throws,
And deep as hell her flaming centre glows

WARTON.

In 1669, the torrent of burning lava inundated a space fourteen miles in length, and four in breadth, burying beneath it part of Catania, till at length it precipitated itself into the sea. For several months before the lava broke out, the old mouth or crater of the summit, was observed to send forth much smoke and flame, and the top had fallen in, so that the mountain was much lowered.

Eighteen days before, the sky was very thick and dark, with thunder, lightning, frequent concussions of the earth, and dreadful subterraneus bellowings. On the 11th of March, about sun set an immense gulf opened in the mountain, into which when stones were thrown, they could not be heard to strike the bottom. Ignited rocks, fifteen feet in length, were hurled to the distance of a mile; while others of a smaller size were carried three miles.

General Summary

The New York papers of yesterday morning, and Thursday evening, furnish the particulars of the unfortunate accident which happened to the steam boat Legislator, captain Fisher. As she was getting under way with 50 or 60 passengers for Brunswick and Philadelphia, at six o'clock, on Thursday morning, while Capt Fisher was standing on the wheel-house, giving directions, the boiler exploded, the main flue having bursted, and the false head being driven off. Francis Raney, the cook, aged 22, were killed. Robert Greenleaf, the fireman, was scalded so badldy that he died in a few hours at the hospital. Thomas Williams, waiter, a colored boy, belonging to Dr. Dunham of New Brunswick, was found dead in the very boiler itself. Another boy was missing. Joseph Bease was badly scalded and taken to the Hospital. Fleming the engineer, George Bradford of New York, 15 years of age, Joseph Billings and John Henry of New Brunswick, were considerably scalded, but not dangerously. At the time of the explosion, a dozen ladies were in the cabin, who made their escape out of the cabin-windows into a boat, or were taken out through the sky lights. Mrs. Garretson of New Brunswick informs that although the cabin was completely filled with steam and smoke, she never lost her recollection, and experienced no serious inconvenience to her respiration, although she passed from the after to the forward cabin, in pursuit of her son, about 12 years of age. The little fellow happened to be on deck and in pursuit of his mother while she was getting out of the cabin window. One young lady sprang over board, but behaved with great presence of mind until she was rescued. The steam acts upon the body with surprising power. The face and legs of Raney were nearly as white as those of a white person. And a medical gentleman took the skin with the nails from one of the hands, as whole and as perfect as a new glove!

Captain Fisher and Joseph Williams, a fireman, both testify, that there was not as much steam on the boat as usual. The captain says that he has seen 15 inches of steam on her, but that she usually runs with 10 or 12; that she is on the low pressure principle, and that the boiler was of iron, which he considers stronger than copper. Intelligent men, of experience, say that the copper boilers are much more safe. Williams says at the time of the accident, there were about 10 or 11 inches of steam on the boat. But we have conversed with a very intelligent gentleman who was on board the Legislator at the time, and he explicitly ascribes the accident to an excess of steam, to neglect or ignorance in its management, to the iron boiler and to the practice of racing. We unite with the New York Editors in most decidedly reprobating this foolish, wanton and wicked practice; and we would go so far as to make the commanders responsible for any lives lost in these races. Another cause of disasters on steam boats is to be traced to the employment of ignorant or unskillful engineers. "Who, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, that heard Williams, the black man who had charge of the safety valve of the Legislator, examined, believed that he knew any thing of engineering, or that he understood the thermometer, or the force and power of steam?" "From the force and height to which the steam ascended, it is remarkable, says the Gazette, that the calamity was not more extensive, and that the Legislator was not in the least injured. As to the cause of the disaster all is conjecture; but the most natural conclusion is, that the quantum of steam was too great for the strength of the boiler."

A list of persons killed and wounded on board the steam boat Legislator. Fireman, Joseph Greenlief, killed; Cook, Francis Raney, do; waiter, Thomas Williams, do; Joseph Beers, waiter, very badly burnt; Capt. John Henry very slightly burnt. A waiter by the name of John Harris drowned. A small boy named George Bradford had his hands and face burnt.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States rose on Wednesday after a session of two weeks, wanting one day. While in session, they resolved to establish another Theological Seminary, to be located in the west; and appointed a committee, of which Gen Jackson is a member, to report on the most suitable site. They also resolved unanimously to recommend to all their churches to patronize the objects of the American Colonization Society.

By the Union Line Steamboat Trenton.

New York, June 2.—Captain Forbes, of the Fabius, in 10 days from Havana, informs that murders and robberies were frequent in the streets and houses of Havanna. These depredations were committed by pirates, who were driven ashore by the American and Brittish cruizers.

We are pleased to learn that the next proceeds at the Park theatre, for the benefit of the Whitehall Boatmen, amounted to nearly five hundred dollars

By late accounts from Chili it appears that some of the members of congress had been threatened with assassination, and the chief Justice accused of being one of the conspirators. The country was in a ferment, and a revolution threatened. The governor had been made dictator for a month, a legislative committee of 7 or 9 established, and a new national congress was called. The aspect of affairs was rather squally.

New York, June 1—An affray of not a very agreeable nature has lately occurred at Milledgeville. In regard to the late conduct of the friends of Governor Troup of Georgia, respecting the Creek Indians and their lands, Mr Bartlett, the independent Editor of the Patriot, published at the capital, deemed it necessary to make some remarks upon the conduct of colonel Lamar, an aid to governor Troup. After his return from the Creek country, he in company with a cousin, attacked Mr Bartlett in a book store, and attempted to cowskin him Mr Bartlett drew a knife in his own defence, and after inflicting sundry wounds upon colonel Lamar, brought him to the ground. His cousin then interfered, and was also wounded. Both, however, are likely to recover. Mr Bartlett was arrested and admitted to to bail. Mr Bartlett went to the south a few years since from Connecticut.

The government of Spain has at length determined seriously to investigate the causes which produce the insurrection of its South American Colonies, and to bring them again, if possible, under its dominion, or at least to derive as much advantage from them as possible All the Spanish generals, who have had command in South America since 1810 are to form a junta, of which General Davilla, Now at Cadiz is to be President, and they are to report to the king the circumstances which have alienated the colnies from the "mother country." This investigation comes too late for any useful purpose. We venture to predict, that Spain will hereafter derive no other advantage from South America than will be common to all foreign nations having treaties with the southern republics

A London paper States that "the importation of cotton this year into England amounts to two hundred and nine thousand bags. The importation last year, up to the same period of time, was one hundred and eighty-two thousand bags. The balance in favor of the importation this year, as compared with the importation of last year, is twenty-six thousand bags." And yet the prices of cotton is much higher this year than they were the last.

The Mexican papers to the 30th of April state, that the general congress was busily engaged in organizing the government. From the reports in the papers it would, appear, that its proceedings are conducted with wisdom and moderation. The treaty with Great Britain had not been made public; and it had become unpopular with the people, as they conceived it to contain some very obnoxious provisions. The Federal Congress of Guatimala was employed in passing laws for raising a revenue, & suppressing smuggling, and protecting the agriculture, commerce and manufactures of the country, and providing for the immediate organization of a senate.

More than eighty students have matriculated at the University of Virginia. Professor Tucker has commenced his course of lectures on ethicks, and the chair of law only remains now to be filled.

The Spanish authorities in the West Indies, are at last proceeding with considerable energy in the suppression of Piracy, and it appears, by information communicated to the Editor of the Norfolk Beacon, that in the Island of Porto Rico, eleven desperadoes have recently paid the forfeiture of their crimes. This number, added to those executed a few weeks before, makes the whole amount to thirty-six, nearly all of whom were directly or indirectly engaged in pirating on American Commerce. At Havana a pirate was lately tried and sentenced to be hung, and it is represented that, immediately after his conviction two merchants at Mantanzas shut up their stores and decamped.

[*Balt. Fed. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated April 18.

"The ministry of this country appear to be in a truly embarrassed situation, as it respects the commerce of South America. Petitions from the principal merchants are continually presented to them from all quarters, praying them to open the commerce to that country, that they may enjoy the great benefits which would no doubt accrue by such a measure. On the other hand, the government are bound to the holy alliance, which effectually prevents them from recognizing those states, although they are no doubt in reality lost to Spain. It is said that Mr. Villele has called a meeting of the principal merchants from different parts of France, when this great question will be discussed. If the recognition of the South American States takes place, France will no longer form one of the holy alliance; if on the contrary she refuse, there will be a just cause of complaint by the industrious part of the country, who will have a right to say: You impose upon us heavy taxes, particularly the one in question, for indemnity to the emigrants, and you seem determined by your system to put it out of our power to pay. In my opinion, this government will be forced to accede to the wishes of the majority, and let the rest of the saints of the alliance take care of themselves. There are now several French vessels fitting out for South America, and the owners fear, what I think may occur, that the government will refuse them admittance."

Dinner to General Hull.

Agreeably to previous arrangements a public dinner was given to General Hull at the Exchange Coffee House, Boston About two hundred and fifty citizens, among whom were many soldiers of the Revolution, set down at the table, which was furnished with every delicacy Gen. Wm Sullivan presided at the table, assisted by twelve Vice Presidents On enterring the hall, Gen Hull was addressed in a complimentary manner by the President of the day, to which he returned an answer suited to the occasion. The entertainment was enlivened by songs and sentiments, and at an early hour the company seperated This is an incident which, as journalists, it was our business to notice. We forbear any remark upon it, pro or con being decidely of the opinion that it is one of those subjects upon which "least said is soonest mended"

Intelligence was received in England, the latter end of April, that a bloody war had broken out in Syria between the Dudses and the Christians. Famine was also dreaded by the inhabitants.

We observe by the New-York Daily Advertiser, that Capt. Blair, of the ship of Flora, from Liverpool, reports that he passed near the Banks of New Foundland, about 200 islands of ice, the largest at least a mile in circumference, and about 200 feet high, and several others nearly the same size. Also, saw a number of seals on the ice; and to the southward of it a number of large whales. May 1st, south of the Hook, saw two large whales.

FROM GREECE.

We published a letter a short time since, from Mr. Miller, who is in Greece, and another from Prince Mavrocordato, dated in December last.

A letter has since been received by the Greek committee in this town from Mr. Miller dated the 14th. of January, in which he gives some information deserving of attention, of the state of affairs in Greece. He says that amidst the general distress, equal to what any people ever endured, it is the universal declaration of men, women and children, within the very neighbourhood of the enemy, that they will sooner all die, than come again under the power of the Turks—that they have a general aversion to the Franks, which will prevent their accepting a prince, should one be reccommended by the European powers,—and that the Greek Government is daily gaining strength, and there is a fair prospect of a speedy settlement or internal dissentions. Mr. Miller was present at a Congress of the principal inhabitants and generals from the departments of Western Greece, which was held at Anatolico, Dec. 16 and sat ten days.

The proceedings were conducted with much order and regularity, and all the affairs of Western Greece were amicably discussed and settled, though the officers and soldiers who have defended the country for the last six months have received neither rations, clothes nor money.

There were two thousand soldiers in the town, who came with their different commanders, yet there was no riot nor disturbance. He considers Mavrocordatos the first man in Greece, in point of talents and influence. He has defended the province the last year without money, yet his officers are attached to him. Mr. Miller expected to march on the next day, a volunteer under Col. Jarvis, in an expedition against Lepanto.

Patras was to be attacked at the same time by troops from Napoli,—He repeats his advice that no American should embark in the Greek cause, unless they have resources to provide the means of support. Hundreds of adventurers, he says, have already perished in Greece, and have done little or nothing for the cause of Liberty in Greece.

[*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

EARTHQUAKE.

A letter from a soldier in the 28th [British] Regiment, now at Corfu, to his father in Hereford alluding to the earthquake at the island of Santa Maura, says, by this calamity, between two and three hundred lives were lost, young and old; but all the soldiers, about 400 quartered in the island, escaped unhurt. Some men working, saw a valley between two large mountains sink and with it two villages—houses, inhabitants and all they contained, were swallowed up. The two mountains which before the earthquake were nearly three miles apart, were by the engulphment of the valley, brought to within 200 yards of each other.

The most striking feature in the news from England, by the Canada at New York, is the emphatic and vehement speech of the duke of York, in the British house of lords, against the Catholic emancipation bill, which had passed in the house of commons. He declared, that in whatever situation he might be placed, alluding, no doubt, to the probability of his ascending the British throne, he would, "so help him God," preserve in his opposition to the Catholic claims. The speech, being reported in the London newspapers, met the eye of Mr. Brougham, who, a day or two after, in the house of commons, animadverted upon it in one of the most glowing and indignant bursts of eloquence we remember to have read. He said, referring to the Duke's speech, "does any man believe, that the ominous news of this day, which has gone forth to England and Ireland, will not ring the knell of despair to the catholics?" "No Monarch ever came to the throne of England in such a spirit of direct, and predetermined, and predeclared hostility to the opinions and wishes of the people." If that event should take place, he said it would be impossible to carry the question of emancipation. "Now, then, was the time to carry it, or not for years. This was the hour of its good fortune. The present reign was the critical moment of its probable success. The time may quickly pass by, the glorious opportunity may soon be lost. After a little sleeping, and a little debating, and a little sitting upon those benches, and a little folding of your arms, and a short passing space of languid procrastination, the present auspicious occasion will have disappeared, and the dominion of bigotry and despotism will come in all its might upon our slumberings, like an armed man in the night, and destroy the peace of Ireland, and endanger the safety of England, and threaten the liberties of the general empire. But God forbid that such a time may ever arrive! Yet, if it is destined to come upon us, late and far, far distant from us be the ill-omened crisis." The speech was cheered throughout, and this last aentence was received with a universal, simultaneous burst of long, continued cheering from every quarter of the house. We fear that the prediction of Mr Brougham has ere this been realized, that the declaration of the duke of York against the Catholic emancipation bill has proved fatal to it in the house of lords.

An important depot of arms had been discovered in the barony of Duhallow, Ireland, consisting of pikes, pistols and cutlasses. Bands of insurgents are again prowling about, and committing outrages in the country of Limerick.

Mr. Banks, a member of the British parliament has received from Egypt a manuscript copy, written on papyrus, of a portion of Homer's Iliad discovered on the Island of Elphantine, by a French gentleman travelling with Mr Banks in Upper Egypt.

Orang Outang.—One of these singular animals, resembling the human shecies more than any other known, was shipped at Batavia, Island of Java, on board the Ship Octavia, arrived at this port on Thursday evening. It was of the male species, and though alone he went upon all fours, when any one took him by the hand or fore foot, could walk tolerable well upright. He was covered with dark hair, but the skin is said to be quite white beneath it. During the passage he used frequently to set at the table and eat his meals as regularly as one of our species. He exhibited many traits of sensibility and feeling, as if he knew and felt what it was impossible for him to express. For some time previous to the arrival of the ship he exhibited symtoms of declining health, and soon after the ship anchored, expired not a little lamented. He often as well as he could complained of his head, where undoubtedly the disease was, which eventually caused his death. He would throw his arms (as we must call them) around the neck of those with whom he was intimate, and press the hand with all the tenderness of human devotion. He exhibited many traits of the human species. The following extract of a letter from the shipper dated at Batavia, Feb. 7, 1825, contains some particulars:

"I have shipped on board the Octavia, Capt. Blanchard, an Ourang Outang, (or the real man of the wood) to your consignment and Captain B. This animal is I suppose one of the greatest curiosities ever sent to America. I have known one sold in London for, 10,000*l.* sterling This animal is very tender of the cold and great care should be taken that he is kept in some warm apartment. He is perfectly docile and harmless. I have had him six months at my house and almost every day during that time he has visited my table for a glass of claret, fruit &c. and possesses many pleasing tricks which are very seldom to be found in those which come from the Island of Borneo, as they are generally vicious and wild. This animal is almost five years old, and with good care will still grow much larger. He came originally from the Island of Borneo, and will eat almost any thing that is offered to him.

His weight we understand to have been about 75 or 80 pounds, and his height about 3 feet. The shipper calculated to realize the sum of 20,000 dollars, provided he arrived safe and in good health. He is to be dissected.

Boston Statesman.

While some workmen were splitting staves in the town of Royalton, in this state, last week, a *live frog* was found in the timber 6 inches from the outside. The tree was perfectly sound, excepting the space occupied by the frog which was just wide enough to admit its body. The number of grains between where the frog lay and the bark of the tree was thirty, the frog appeared lively, & evinced considerable joy on its release from confinement, by the free use of its limbs, which had been held so long in "durance vile."

N. Y. Spectator.

Man and Animal affection.

An affecting anecdote was a short time since related in the French papers. A young man took a dog into a boat, rowed to the contre of the Sienc, and threw the animal over, with intent to drown him. The poor dog often tried to clime up the side of the boat, but his master as often pushed him back, till overbalancing himself, he fell overboard As soon as the faithful dog saw his master in the stream he left the boat and held him above water till help arrived from the shore, and his life was saved.

[*From a London Paper.*]

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

Seven is composed of the two first perfect numbers, equal and unequal— three and four for the number of two consisting of repeated unity, which is no number, is not perfect; it comprehends the primary numercal triangle or trine, and is a square or quartile; conjunctions considered by the favorers of planetary influence as of the most benign aspect.

In six days creation was perfected, the 7th was consecrated to rest. On the 7th of the 7th month, a holy observance was ordained to the children of Israel, who fasted 7 days, and remained 7 days in tents—the 7th year was directed to be a sabbath of rest for all things; and at the end of seven times 7 years commenced the grand jubilee; every 7th year the land lay fallow, every 7th year there was a general release from all debts, and all bondsmen were set free. From this law may have originated the custom of binding young men to 7 years apprenticeship, and of punishing incorrigible offenders by transpotation for 7, twice 7 or three times seven years Every 7th year the law was directed to be read to the people—Jacob served seven years for the possession of Rachel, and also another 7 years —Noah had 7 days warning of the flood, and was commanded to take the fowls of the air into the ark by 7, and the clean beasts by 7s. The ark touched the ground on the 7th month and in 7 days a dove was sent; and again in 7 days after. The 7 years of plenty and the 7 years of famine were foretold in Pharaoh's dream by the 7 fat and 7 lean beasts, and the 7 years of full and 7 years of blasted corn— Nebuchadnezzer was 7 years a beast, and the firery furnace was heated 7 times hotter to receive Shadrach, Mesheck, and Abednego.—The young of animals were to remain with the dam 7 days, and at the close of the 7th to be taken away By the old law man was commanded to forgive his offending brother 7 times; but the meekness of the last revealed religion extended his humanity and forberance to 70 times 7. "If Cain shall be revenged 7 fold, truly Lamech 70 times 7 In the destruction of Jericho, 7 preasts bare 7 trumpets 7 days. On the 7th they surrounded the walls 7 times and after the 7th time the walls fell Balaam preparred 7 bullocks and 7 rams for a sacrifice. Seven of Saul's sons were hung to stay a famine. Laban pursued Jacob 7 days journey—Job's friends sat with him 7 days and 7 nights, and offered 7 bullocks and 7 rams as an atonement for their wickedness. In the 7th year of his reign. King Ahasuerus feasted 7 days, and on the 7th directed his 7 chamberlains to find a Queen, who was allowed 7 maidens to attend her. Miriam was cleansed of her leprosy by being shut up 7 days. Solomon was 7 years building the temple at the dedication of which he feasted 7 days in the tabernacle where 7 lamps, 7 days were appointed for an atonement upon the altar, and the priest's son to wear his father's garment 7 days The children of Israel ate unleavened bread 7 days. Abraham gave 7 ewe lambs to Abimalech as a memorial for a well. Joseph mourned 7 days for Jacob.

The Rabbins say that God employed the power of answering this number to perfect the greatness of Samuel, his name answering the value of the letters in the Hebrew word which signify 7: whence Hannah, his mother, in her thanks, says "that the barren had brought forth 7." In scripture are enumerated 7 resurrections: the widow's son by Elias, the Shunamite's son by Elisha, the soldier who touched the bones of the prophet the daughter of the ruler of the synagogue, the widow's son of Nain Lazarus, and our blessed Lord. The Apostle chose 7 deacons. Enoch who was translated, was the 7th after Adam; and Jesus Christ the 77th in a direct line. Our Saviour spoke 7 times from the cross, on which he remained 7 hours; he appeared 7 times after 7 days sent the Holy Ghost: In the lords prayer are 7 petitions contained in 7 times 7 words, omitting those of mere gramatical connexion: within this number are connected all the mysteries of the Apocalypse, revealed to the 7 churches in Asia; there appeared 7 golden candlesticks and 7 stars in the hand of him that was in the midst, 7 lamps before the 7 spirits of God! The book with 7 seals, the lamb with 7 horns and 7 eyes; 7 angels with 7 seals; 7 kings; 7 thunders; 7 thousand men slain; the dragon with 7 heads and 7 crowns; the beast with seven heads; 7 angels bringing 7 phials of wrath. The vision of Daniel was 70 weeks. The elders of Israel were 70; there are also numbered 7 heavens, 7 planets, 7 stars, 7 wise men, 7 champions of Christendom; 7 notes in music, 7 primary colors, 7 deadly sins, 7 Sacraments in the Roman Catholic Church. The 7th son was considered as endowed with pre-eminent powers; the 7th son of a 7th son is still thought to possess the power of healing diseases spontaneously—perfection is likened to gold 7 times purified in the fire; and we yet say, "you frighten me out of my seven senses. The opposite sides of every face on the dice make 7; whence played at hazzard & make 7 the main. Hippocrates say that the septenary number by its occult virtues, tends to the accomplishment of all things—to be the dispenser of life and fountain of all its changes; and like Shakespeare, he divides the life of man into seven ages. In 7 months a child may be born and live, and not before; and anciently was not named before 7 days, not being accounted fully to have life before that periodical day. The teeth spring out in 7 months and are shed and renewed the 7th year when infancy is changed into childhood. At twice seven years puberty begins: at thrice 7 years the faculties are developed manhood commences, and we become legally competent to all civil acts.

At four times 7 man is in full possession of his strength: at five times 7 he is fit for the business of the world, at 6 times seven he becomes grave and wise or never; at 7 times 7 he is in his apogee, and from that time decays; at 8 times 7, he is in his first climacteric; at 9 times 7, or 63 he is in his grand climacteric, or year of danger; and 10 times 7, or three score years and ten, has by the Royal Prophet, been pronounced the natural period of human life. "The shield of Ajax consists of 7 bulls' hides." There were 7 chiefs before Thebes—The blood was to be sprinkled 17 times before the Altar —Naaman was to be dipped 7 times in Jordan—Apulcius speaks of dipping the head 7 times in the sea for purification— In all solemn rites of purgation, dedication and consecration, the oil of water was seven times sprinkled. The house of wisdom, in Proverbs had 7 pillars.

Singular Death.—A pauper in Billercia, Massachusetts, in a state of Mental derangement, recently committed suicide by forcing *his leg* down his throat!!!—It was a *wooden leg.*

THE GAZETTE.

THURSDAY.......JUNE, 23, 1825.

TERMS; THREE DOLLARS (CURRENCY) PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

In order to avail ourselves of the advantages of the arrival and departure of the mails, we shall change our time of Publication to Friday evening, consequently our next will appear on the evening of Friday the 1st of July.

THE CURRENCY.

As long as the value of Commonwealth's paper, compared with gold and silver, was declining, all the newspapers in the state, inimical to the bank, as well as every other measure of relief, were faithful in publishing that fact to the world; but now, that this paper is more rapidly approaching the value of specie, we see no mention in those papers of that fact, nor are the epithets, *rags*, *trash*, &c so liberally appied to it. It is not more than a month since two dollars Commonwealth's paper could be readily obtained for one of silver. In the market yesterday it passed in numerous instances at one and a half for one, and very few were willing to receive silver at all. From present appearnces, we have little doubt Commonwealth's paper, within a short time, perhaps within a month, will be of equal value to what state paper was when the Commonwealth's Bank first went into operation.

THE NEXT ELECTION.

We state for the satisfaction of our fellow citizens in the rest of the Union, who view with concern every contest in which the principles of fredom are involved, our opinion that the sentiments of the next Legislature will correspond with the last.

Our information comes from such unquestionable sources, that the utmost reliance may be placed in it. The opposition prints are much the most numerous in the state, and it will be recollected, that these papers have been in the practice for the last five years, of giving notice that the election was settled in their favor, by large majorities—so correct did they seem to consider their information, that the number of votes in each county were given.

The result has, however, so often proved how little these calculations were to be relied on, that we should suppose the people were, by this time, prepared to receive them, not as real calculations, but as a mere matter of course—a sort of periodical publication.

At the last election, the same papers, counted on a majority of at least 5,000 for Governor, and lost their candidate by more than 15,000, making a blunder of more than 20,000; or one third of the votes of the state. The only advantage they have this year over the last, is an additional number of newspapers in their favour, & a still greater increase in abuse of individual character. This course in all well regulated communities is known to operate most in favour of those whom it is intended to injure

It has been stated to us, that John J. Crittenden, Esq. of Frankfort, has declared himself a candidate for the next Legislature, and that he will be elected on the calculation that he will be able to prevent the removal of the seat of government from Frankfort. We should suppose that this circumstance would secure the election of Mr. Crittenden, if his sentiments on the qestion which at present divides the state, accorded with those of the people of Franklin; in which case, we should rejoice at his election. But we think there are strong reasons to donbt the success of Mr. Crittenden's election. Franklin county is said to be decidedly opposed to his notions relative to the power of the legislature; we also doubt the correctness of the reasoning in favour of retaining the seat of government in Frankfort by that means; a course the very reverse appears to us to be the most probable to succeed.

If the county of Franklin elect members opposed to the sentiments of a majority of the legislature, both the county and its members will have less influence in the legislature than if their opinions accorded with that majority. That there will be a majority (we have no doubt,) of men who believe, that the late judges of the Court of Appeels by their decisions, violated that part of the constitution which declares that "no person or collection of persons, being of one of those departments, (of the government) shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others."

We should not have noticed this subject, if we had not been prompted by the remarks of some of the people of Lexington, who exult as much as if his election was certain.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.
IN THIS DISTRICT.

For the Constitutional Rights of the People.
HERMAN BOWMAR.

For Judicial Supremacy.
JAMES CLARK,
PERCIVAL BUTLER.

LEGISLATURE.
SENATE.

For the Constitutional Rights of the People.
WALLER BULLOCK.

For Judicial Supremacy.
ROBERT WICKLIFFE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For the Constitutional Rights of the People.
JOHN M. M'CALLA.
THOMAS A. RUSSELL,
JACOB KIZER.
JOSEPH GRAVES,

For Judicial Supremacy.
ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,
JAMES TRUE,
HENRY C. PAYNE.

The convention of the protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Pennsylvania passed a resolution that the next annual meeting be held in the borough of Reading.

Distressing Casualty. It becomes our painful duty to state, that MORRIS BIRBECK Esq. a distinguished citizen of Waynesburgh, Ills. of which place he was the original founder, was drowned on on Friday the 3d inst. in attempting to ford Fox river, when in a very high stage of water—he was accompanied by his son, a young man between 20 and 30 years of age, who succeeded in reaching the opposite bank in safety, but upon hearing a noise behind him, he looked back, and discovered his unfortunate father struggling in the water—apparently in the last agonies of death. He immediately plunged in to rescue him, if possible, from a watery grave—but alas! ere he reached his fond parent, he had sunk to rise no more.—The body of the deceased was not fouud until the Sunday following. Mr. Birbeck emigrated to the United States from England, about the year 1817. He has left his family and a large circle of acquaintances to mourn his untimely death.—*Vincennes Sun.*

HONESTY.

The course which honesty marks out, is usually if we merly consider this world, the course of security and interest. But there are cases, though they may not occur in every one's life, in which it will cost a man dear to maintain his integrity.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.

Sir Mathew Hale drew up a list of 'things necessary to be continually had in remembrance' for his government on the bench; among them are these:

That, in the administration of Justice, I am entrusted for God, the king and country; therefore, that it must be done uprightly, deliberately, resolutely.

That, in the execution of Judgement, I carefully lay aside my own passions, and not give way to them, however provoked.

That, I be wholly intent upon the business I am about, remitting all other thoughts as unseasonable and interruptions.

That, I never engage myself in the beginning of any cause, but reserve myself unprejudiced till the whole be heard.

That, I be not too rigid in matters purely conscientious, where all the harm is diversity of judgement.

That, I be not biassed with compassion to the poor or favour to the rich in point of justice.

To be short and sparing at meals, that I may be the fitter for business.

SINCERITY,

Sincerity is to speak as we think; to do as we pretend and profess; to perform and make good what we promise; and really to be what we would seem and appear to be.

Depth of sentiment, illustrated by a bright imagination, is like the sea when the sun shines upon it, and turns it into an ocean of light

MARRIED.

ON the 15th inst. by the Rev: N. H. Hall, Capt. JAMES B. PAYNE, to Miss ELIZA ANN, daughter of Henry Churchill, Esq. of Jefferson county.

Lexington Medical Society.

THE stated meeting of the LEXINGTON MEDICAL SOCIETY will be on Friday the 24th inst. at 8 o'clock, p m. when Mr D O. Williams will read a paper on *Humoral Pathology*. The members are notified, and the friends of Medical Literature invited to attend.

G. B. GILL, *Secretary.*

Jne 23, 1825.-25-3t*

Picked up, on Main Street,

ON the 15th inst. a bolt of tow cloth, which the owner can get by calling on the snbscriber, and paying the expence of this advetisement.

BENJ. PILCHER.

Lancasterian Seminary.

THE UNDERSIGNED being associated in the education of youth do pledge themselves to those who may please to patronize their institution, to devote their best efforts to the progress and improvement of their pupils both in moral and literary attainments.

Classical and Scientifick DEPARTMENT;

Under the charge of **Mr. O'Hara**

TERMS OF TUITION in this Department are as follows.

Classical Course, 10 dollars per quarter of 12 weeks;
Scientific Instruction 10 dollars per quarter of do.
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, Seven dollars and fifty cents per quarter of twelve weeks.

The Lancasterian School

Will be under the same regulation as heretofore;—with the exception of a change of the session from five months to twelve weeks.—The terms of tuition will therefore be four dollars per quarter of twelve weeks, including the lessons, slates, pencils, fuel, &c. usually furnished in this institution.

Tuition to be paid in advance.

WM. DICKINSON.
CHARLES O'HARA.

June 23, 1825.—25-tf

FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE TRACT OF
163 ACRES

OF first rate Land, lying on Cane run, about five miles from Lexington, binding on the Iron Works road, on which there is about twenty acres cleared with a log cabbin on it, the remainder woodland well timbered with timber of the first quality.

For terms apply to the Editor hereof.

Lexington June 22d 1825.—24—tf.

FOR SALE.

A VERY LIKELY MULATTO NEGRO GIRL, about five years of age.

APPLY to the Printer for further information

May 25, 1824. 21-3t.

PROPOSALS,

BY MOWRY & CAMERON, OF HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA,

For printing by subscription, a Book to be entitled.

The First Half Century OF THE U. STATES,

CONTAINING THE

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

CONSTITUTIONS, AND

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES,

From 1776 to 1826.

With Six Engravings.

TO CONTAIN:

1. The Declaration of Independence. 2. Articles of Confederation. 3. General Washington's resignation of his command of the Army of the United States, Dec 23, 1783 4 Constitution of the United States. 5. Constitutions of the several states, in the usual order of enumeration, with marginal notes. 6 President Washington's Inaugural Address, and all his speeches at the openings of Congress 7: President John Adams's Inaugural Address, and all his speeches at the openings of Congress. 8 President Jefferson's Inaugural Address, and all his messages at the openings of Congress. 9 President Madison's Inaugural Address, and all his messages at the openings of Congress 10 President Monroe's Inaugural Address, and all his messages at the openings of Congress. 11. President John Quincy Adams's Inaugural Address, and his message at the opening of the 19th Congress. 12. Preceding each Inaugural Address, will be a handsome miniature likeness of the author, with a fac simile of his signature, and the date and place of his birth.

This collection will include all the inaugural and annual speeches and messages of all the Presidents from 1776 to 1826, which completes "The first half century of the United States." It will contain all the frames of government in force in these states, at the latter period. It will give us the faces, hand writing, style and sentiments of the successive heads of the Nation, for the first fifty years of its existence; and it will furnish us with an official summary of the national events, both foreign and domestic, so far as they have been supposed to affect the improvement, prosperity and tranquility of the country.

The compiler was led to the suggestion of this work, by the perplexity delay that he often experienced in searching for passages in the several constitutions; being obliged to wade through page after page, with irksome anxiety, unless he accidentally met with the object of his search. He has again found himself at much loss, if desirous of examining an old message of one of the late or former Presidents. They are only to be found in detached volumes, incumbered with other matter—perhaps in some musty newspaper file.

These searches have led him to reflect upon the convenience of having the whole of these papers in a single volume, unincumbered with other materials. The thought then struck him, that it might be very satisfactory and convenient to have marginal notes, to guide the inquirer to whatever he might be in quest of—to have with these state papers, a miniature likeness of the author of each—with a specimen of the hand writing in which they were originally penned, and the date and place of the author's birth.

These thoughts occurring, he submitted the plan to some of his friends—they approved and imboldened him to lay his proposal before the public, as follows.

Terms.

1 It will be printed on a large medium paper, of excellent quality, with a new long primer type, cast specially for the purpose, and delivered to subscribers handsomely bound; at three dollars a volume.

II. But for such as may choose to have the work in two volumes, it will be divided—the Constitutions in one volume, and the speeches and messages in another—or they may be subscribed for separately—the volume of Constitutions at 1 dollar 25 cents, and the other volume, containing the plates, at 2 dollars 25 cents.

III For every ten copies subscribed, the person procuring them shall be entitled to one copy, provided he becomes responsible for the payment of the whole.

☞ It is believed the whole will make about 700 octavo pages. The work will be put to press as soon as 1000 copies are subscribed for, by responsible persons:

The volumes will be about equal in size; but the engravings being all connected with the speeches, render it abundantly more expensive to the publishers.

⁂ Printers throughout the United States, are respectfully requested to insert the foregoing proposals, and the favor will be reciprocated when requested and such as may never want a like favor, we hope will find a sufficient inducement in the commission offered for procuring subcribers

It is desired that the names of subscribers should be returned to the publishers, by the first of August next

☞ Subscriptions received at this Office.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Campbell Circuit, Sct.

APRIL TERM, 1825.

Frederick Klette, Complanant,
against
Elias P. Smith and others, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant E. P Smith is no inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is, therefore, ordered, that unless the said Defendant Elias P. Smith do appear here, on or before the first day of the next July term of this court and answer the Complainant's bill, the same as to him will be taken for confessed. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some duly authorised newspaper published in this Commonwealth for two months successively.

A copy, teste,

JAMES TAYLOR. c. c. c. c

June 9, 1825.—23 9w

HEMP WANTED

THE highest price will be given for merchantable Hemp by J. M. Pike, or Lockerby and McOuatt.

Lex. Sep. 23, 1824—39-tf

CASH SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at eis residence near Lexington,

On Friday the 24th, and Saturday the 25th inst.

A GREAT VARIETY OF

Household and Kitchen Furniture;

Consisting of

Beds and Bedsteads, Sofas, Chairs, (hair bottomed, mahogany, flag, &c.) Tables, Carpets, Chandeliers, Mirrors, Lamps, Pendules, Clocks and Busts a Piano Forte, and other articles:

And also a large quantity of

STOCK,

Including Horses, Mares and Colts, Mules, English Cattle, both of his own importation and other improved breeds, and about 120 Sheep of the Merino breed chiefly. Also, four tons of Hemp, and several stacks of *Timothy Hay.* The sale will commence at 12 o'clock on Friday the 24th inst. if the morning of that day should not be unfavourable, in which case it will begin on Saturday the 25th inst. and it will be for cash in hand. The objects first put up will be the stock.

H. CLAY.

Ashland, June 13, 1825.—24—tds

J. M Pike's COMPLETE PRIZE LIST

OF THE DRAWING OF THE

Sixth Class,::::::::::::::::::New Series,

Grand Masonic Hall Lottery.

The following were the NINE NUMBERS drawn from the Wheel:

FIRST DAY.	SECOND DAY,
February 8th, 1825.	*March 14th* 1825:
No. 19 the First.	No. 29 the First.
No 31 the Second.	No. 21. the Second.
No 27 the Third.	No. 13. the Third.

THIRD DAY.
June 13th, 1825
No 22 the First
No 32 the Second
No 17 the Third

Which enables the Manager to announce to the Public the following pleasing result:

Ticket having the combination 17, 22. 32, is entitled to 2000 Dollars, and is jointly owned by the MASTER BUILDER of the Grand Masonic Hall and JOB H PIKE, the father of the Manager.

Ticket 19, 27, 31, is entitled to 1000 Dollars, and is owned by Miss Taylor of Frankfort.

Ticket 13, 21, 29, is entitled to 530 Dollars, and is owned by Messrs Joseph S. Winter and John Chamblin, of Lexington.

The 32 Tickets having on them Nos. 22, 32, each entitled to 100 Dollars, were handsomely distributed abroad, there being only four or five sold in Lexington.

The 32 Tickets having on them Nos, 19 and 31 each entitled to 50 dolls—The 32 Tickets having on them Nos 17 and 22, each entitled to 25 dolls—The Tickets having on them Nos 19, 27, or 17, 32, each entitled to 10 dolls—The Tickets having on them Nos 13 and 21—13 and 29—21 and 29, or 27 and 31, each to 5 dollars. Such Tickets as may have Nos. 13 or 19, or 21, or 27, or 29, or 31, each entitled to 2 Dollars.

All other Tickets are Blanks.

☞ Prize Tickets will be paid immediately upon presentation. If not demanded before the 13th of December next, will be considered as DONATIONS, agreeably to scheme.

The above drawings were conducted under the immediate observation of Magistrates of the county, Trustees of the town, and Committee from the Grand Lodge, agreeably to law, and their respective Certificates are filed in the Manager's Office.

☞ The PRIZE LIST first appeared in the Reporter a few moments after the drawing was concluded, and the following errors escaped observation until some of the papers had been worked off and sent out, to wit—"13, 11, 29, $530," should read 13, 21, 29, $530. "The Tickets having on them Nos 17 and 32, $25" should read Nos 17 and 22, $25.

June 16, 1825—24tf

SEVENTH CLASS

Grand Masonic Hall LOTTERY;

ALL TO BE DRAWN IN ONE DAY,

Upon a New Plan & Easily Comprehended.

SCHEME.

1	PRIZE	OF	$1000	is	$1000
1	"	of	500	is	500
2	"	of	100	is	200
5	"	of	50	is	250
20	"	of	20	is	400
30	"	of	10	is	300
70	"	of	5	is	350
1000	"	of	2	is	2000
1129 Prizes					$5000
871 Blanks.					
2000 Tickets at $2 50. is					$5000

☞ 129 *more Prizes than Blanks!!!*

METHOD OF DRAWING.

The nnmbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes *above* the denomination of $2, to continue floating until completed, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner.

The 1000 prizes of $2 each, will be awarded to the *odd* or *even numbers* in the Lottery (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of *One Thousand Dollars.* that is to say: if the 1000 dollar prize should come out an *odd* number, then *every odd number* in the Scheme will be each entitled to a 2 dollar prize.

If the 1000 dollar prize should come out to an *even* number, then *all the even nnmbers* in the scheme will be each entitled to a 2 dollar prize.

☞ The odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.

☞ The even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Manager to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares or tickets, (one odd and one even number) will be certain of obtaining at least, one prize, and in the same taio-f for any greater quantity.

Prizes will be paid in twenty days after drawing, and subject as usual to 20 per cent discount, if not demanded within four months after drawing, will be considered as donations

Two hundred dollars of the highest prize will be paid in Tickets or Certificates of tickets in 8th Class The 500 dollar prize will be paid in part by 80 tickets in present Class, from No 1, to 80 inclusive, which are already sealed up and laid aside.

Certificates of Ten Tickets each, will be sold for 17 dollars—wherein the Manager obligates himself to pay all said tickets may draw over TEN DOLLARS after deducting the discount, which gives to each purchaser ten chances of obtaining some of the Capital prizes at a risque of 17 dollars only.

In offering the above small Scheme, the Manager acts upon a certainty derived from experience, that small Classes will more speedily effect the finishing of the Grand Hall than large ones He respectfully solicits the usual patronage of the friends of the Insitisution and the public generally. The drawing will take place in all the month of July, and earlier if sales of Tickets will justify. Tickets can be obtained of the Venders at Scheme price until the 20th inst—after which they will be advanced to THREE DOLLARS. It is therefore recommended that early purchases be made.

J. M. PIKE, Manager.

June 9, 1825.—23tf

☞ **A CARD.**

A GENTLEMAN who is qualified to teach the various BRANCHES, usually taught in English Academies and who is of good moral character will meet with encouragement, provided application be made within a short time—apply at this office.

May 26th, 1825,-21-tf

$100 REWARD IN CURRENCY

WILL be given to the person who will give such information, as will enable us to prosecute to conviction, the person or persons who focibly entered the Shop of the subscribers on the morning of the 11th inst and took there from the sum of——dollars in Silver, U S paper, Commonwealth paper and change Tickets.

A. LOGAN & SONS.

Lexngton, May 23, 1825-21-tf

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed here.

The Unprecedented Demand.

ALREADY made for tickets in the 7th Class Grand Masonic Hall Lottery justifies the manager to say the drawing will

POITIVELY BE MADE NEXT MONTH,

All in one Day.

The novelty of the Scheme containing 129 more prizes than Blanks, the certanty of two tickets (one odd and one even number) drawing at least one prize and POSSIBLY THREE PRIZES; the fact of all the prizes being floating from the opening of wheel until the drawing is completed, together with the unprecedented demand originating from the superior advantage which the Scheme presents, induces the manager to suggest to distant adventurers the propriety of sending their orders as soon as possible.—

On the 1st Day of July Tickets will rise to THREE DOLLARS.

J. M. PIKE, Manager.

June 16th 1825—24—tf.

The United States Literary Gazette.

THIS work has been before the public one year. During that time it has received a larger subscription than any new perioical publication within our knowledge. And the subscription is now constantly increasing. The design of the work was universally approved by those, whose practical knowledge of the state of our enlightened and "reading public," made them best qualified to judge both of its merits and of its probable success. It has succeeded. And the belief that we should "supply an existing demand," has been confirmed by its success. We shall, therefore, proceed in the execution of our design, with a firmness and confidence, which have received increased strength from assurances of support from gentlemen, whose interest in the literature of our country has long been felt and acknowledged.

The strength and variety of talents in our country were never so great, nor so deeply and fervently engaged in their favorite pursuits, as at the present time Some few gifted minds are devoted to almost every department of human knowledge with an energy and intensity, which cannot fail of results honorable to themselves and to the character of their country. The talents of our country re placed under circumstances in many respects peculiar to our country. And it would be an anomally in the progress of the moral and intellectual condition of man, if these peculiar circumstances should not have their effect upon our literary and scientific productions. We have not yet equalled all the fine models in the arts and sciences, which have been set before us by nations older and under far different circumstances. But the intellectual energies of a young and thrifty nation cannot for ever be confined to imitation. They will find a more summary course to distinction, than to yield to others the privilege of making the model and deciding alone upon the merits of their imitation.

Where all the physical, moral, and intellectual powers of a country are developing themselves with such astonishing rapidity, it would be strange indeed, if the stronger and bolder minds, should not break out into some new channels, and show forms and modifications peculiar as the circumstances by which they are influenced.

We mean to watch the efforts of native genius & talents, and render to them the honor they deserve. But we mean not to encourage a childish national vanity. We can afford to discriminate among our productions. And while we bear decided testimony to the merits of those which are worthy, we shall never shrink from our duty to administer seasonable and salutary reproof upon those, which have nothing to recommend them but the perseverence of their authors in obtruding them upon the public.

We deem the subject of EDUCATION one of national importance. No nation can either obtain or preserve their freedom, without attention to it. The public morals—the public religion—and the public happiness depend directly and essentially upon the means and efficiency of the public instruction. We believe this is one of the spheres, where human exertion may be applied with the greatest hope of accelerating the progress of improvement which characterizes our age. We cannot state, in few words, what we think has been done, and what remains to be done, in this important department of human knowledge. But we shall discuss some of its leading principles as occasions present themselves, and shall give such intelligence upon subjects connected with it, as we think will be useful and interesting to the public The plan of our work is adapted to the state of society in which we live, and it has received the sanction and approbation of the public. We trust it will be executed in a manner to be interesting and useful to them, and at the same time honorable to our literature. These are the only conditions on which we shall deserve, and the only ground on which we expect or wish for greater encouragement.

In changing the form of our work, some other improvements have been made, which deserve notice. At the suggestion and in compliance with the wishes of many of our friends, we have printed our REVIEWS in a larger and a fairer type; and we have excluded advertisements altogether. By this arrangement there may be a small reduction in the quantity of matter, but the convenience to the reader will, we apprehend, afford an ample equivalent.

The work will be published on the first and fifteenth day of every month. Each number will contain 40 pages octavo. It will be printed with new types on paper of a very good quality, and each number stitched in a handsome cover, containing a title page and table of contents. It will be sent to distant subscribers on the day of publication, by the mail of that day, or in any other way, they may prescribe. It will be forwarded to any part of the United States to new subscribers, upon the receipt of one year's subscription $5.

Published by CUMMINGS, HILLIARD, & Co. for the Proprietors. All communications in any way relating to the United States Literary Gazette, are to be hereafter directed to JAMES G. Carter, Boston.

April 1, 1825.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
Washington 4th *June* 1825

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by this Department until the 31st day of June next, for furnishing the following Cannon Balls, viz: Seven thousand five hundred 24 pounder Cannon Balls, to be delivered at Fort Delaware, near Newcastle, Delaware.

Six thousand 24 pounper Cannon Balls, to be delivered at New Orleans.

The Balls are to be cast in iron moulds, and to be delivered on or before the first day of October 1826. They will be inspected at the manufactories, and at the expense of the United States; but they are to be delivered, at the places mentioned, at the cost and risk of the contractors.

The Proposals should be made separately for each parcel, and should state the price per *pound*

Persons disposed to offer proposals will be furnished, on application, with the dimensions of the balls, and the regulations for inspecting them.

GEO. BOMFORD Brevt. Col.
on Ordnance Service.

Printers of the laws of the United States are desired to publish the foregoing once a week, and to transmit to this Department, with their accounts, one of the papers containing the advertisement.

June 15, 1825—24 5w

POETRY.

TO A VERY LITTLE LADY.

When any thing abounds, we find
That nobody will have it
But when there's little of the kind,
Then all the people crave it.

If wives are evils (as' is known,
And frequently confess'd,)
The man who's wise will surely own
A little one is best.

The god of love's a little wight,
And beautiful as thought;
Thou too art little—fair as light,
And every thing in short:

O happy fair! I think thee so,
For mark the poets song,
"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long."

SHORT HINTS.

"O Misery," exclaimed my aged grand mother, as she upset the big iron pot in the kitchen, and had well nigh scalded to death poor tray and pussy, "O misery," contined she, "how unfortunate I am—always at mischief! it appears as if fate was against me."

These words of the good lady often occurs as I view the "passing tidings of the times."——When I see a young man whose finances are limited, but whose pride knows no bounds, dash in a gig through the streets, at the expense of his reputation and the purse of his neighbor, I am instantly led to exclaim with my grand mother—"O Misery."

The other day as I was carelessly rambling through the fields of Farmer Dobbins, I espied seated in a fence corner, a youth whose blooming cheeks scarce spoke him twenty one. He was the victim of disappointed love! sympathy for his situation prompted a tear; and I was called upon as it were, by a natural feeling, to repeat the favorite saying of the old lady—"O Misery."

It was night, the sun had sunk beneath the horizon. as I reviewed a number of young men repairing to a neighboring alehouse, for the purpose they said of passing a few hours in social chat, glee and hilarity.—Next morning as I travelled the fields in search of rosy health, my ears were saluted with the report of a *pistol!* I flew to the spot whence it emanated, and beheld one of the same young men extended on the ground a lifeless corpse! In one hand he held a billet with the following words:

"I am a gambler! at play last night I lost my all, beggared mywife and family, and unable to witness my distresses, I have flew in the face of heaven's decree—and taken my own life— pity and forgive me!"

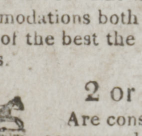
As I perused these lines—reflecting upon an act so hostile to "nature and nature's God." and drew a comparison betwixt his situation then and that of the evening before, I could not help sighing forth—"O Misery!"

When I see a woman who is the mother of a family; to whom the tender offspring of her bosom look up for precepts and examples, and who prides herself upon the sweetness of her disposition and affability of her manners, always growling, grumbling and destroying and ruffling the temper of her husband, I cry out at once as did my grand mother—"O Misery."

When I see a young girl desirous of procuring a husband, intent only on fixing her tucker, gown and bonnet and neglecting every other part of duty, I again say as the old lady did "O misery."

In fact upon every occasion of this nature, we might correctly use these words, and as applicably as we use our hands in discharge of the duties of the table.

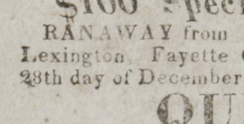
ENTERTAINMENT,

AT THE Cross  SIGN OF THE Keys,

Main street, *Lexington*,

By Nathaniel M. Simpson;

WHERE accommodations both for Man and Horse may be had, of the best the country affords, and on the lowest terms.



2 or 3 HACKS

Are constantly kept, for the accommodation of those who wish to hire.

May 5th, 1825.—18–tf

$100 Specie Reward!!!

RANAWAY from the subscriber living near Lexington, Fayette County (Kentucky,) on the 28th day of December last, a Negro Man named

QUILLA:

About 21 years of age; about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, of copper complexion; he had on a grey linsey coatee and pantaloons, took with him a drab grey coat with 3 or 4 capes, with other clothing not recollected, I have reason to believe the above slave is either in the state of Indiana, Illinois or Ohio, or on board some Steam Boat.

I will give the above reward for the said slave if taken out of the state of Kentucky, or fifty dollars in like money if taken within the State of Kentucky, on delivery of him in Lexington.

May 23d 1825. WM. E. BAIN.

21–tf.

☞The National Republican at Cincinnati, will give the above advertisement 4 weeks insertion, and forward their account to this office for payment.

GREENVILLE SPRINGS.

The undersigned has taken the Celebrated Watering Place called THE GREENVILLE SPRINGS, near *Harrodsburgh, Ky.* and has put them in complete order for the reception of Visitors.

The prices of Boarding &c. will be on moderate terms:

THOMAS Q. ROBERTS.

May 2, 1825 —19—tf.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Bradley and Herndon has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued in the same stand on Main Street opposite Mr. Sayre's Exchange Office

A general assortment of Groceries, Queensware Glass and Tin Ware, will be sold low for cash.

JAMES F. BRADLEY.

Lex. June 9, 1825.—23 3t

Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON,

MAIN STREET,

HAS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns,
do. do. Tea do do. do.
Plates Twiflers & Muffins,
do. Oval Dishes,
do. Covered do. very handsome,
do Soup Tureens
do Sauce do
do Bakers and Nappies,
do Mugs and Pitchers,
do Bowls, Basins and Ewers,
do Teapots, Sugars and Creams,
do Coffee Bowls and Saucers,
do Tea cups and Saucers. &c &c.
Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome,
Enamelled edged and C C. ware of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of

HEMP.

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19–tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Lexington Public Advertiser, or for Advertisements published in that paper, are requested to call at this Office and settle their respective balances, either by payment of the money or giving a note. Those who do not comply with this notice, cannot expect to be further indulged.

Lexington, May 12, 1825,—19–tf.

WANTED,

A GARDNER for the BOTANIC GARDEN, he must be sober, trusty and skillful. Apply to the Printer.

—ALSO—

An undertaker to quarry Stone—and 100 Cedar or Locust posts 9 or 10 feet long.—Apply as above.

Lexington, May 12, 1825,—19–tf.

Jessamine Circuit, Sct.

APRIL TERM, 1825.

FRANCIS MILLER, Complainant,
against
ROBERT EASTIN and others, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his counsel, and on his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Henry Williamson and Willis Williamson are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to appear and answer the Complainant's bill herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, it is therefore ordered that unless the said Henry Williamson and Willis Williamson do appear here on or before the first day of the next July term of this court and answer the Complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper of this Commonwealth two calender months successively.

A Copy. Teste,

18 2m* DANL. B. PRICE, c j c c

HONEY.

THE Subscriber has on hand and for sale at his Drug & Apothecary Store No. 3, Cheapside, a large quantity of strained Honey by the keg or pound.

JAMES GRAVES.

Lexington, May 12, 1825—19–tf

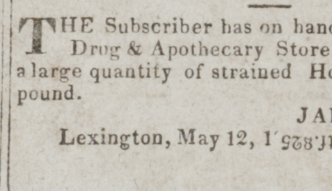
Journeymen Blacksmiths.

I will give liberal wages to a few journeymen, well acquainted with the Blacksmith's business, and who can come well recommended.

JOHN EADS.

Lexington March 24, 1825—12–tf.

NEW GOODS.



THE SUBSCRIBER has just imported from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store on Main Street, in Lexington, opposite the Court House, a choice assortment of

GOODS,

Selected with great care by himself;

Among which are the following Articles, viz:

Superfine BROAD CLOTHS and Cassimeres, assd
Pelice Cloths. Flannels and Baize, assorted.
Figured and Plain Bombazetts do
Denmark Sattins and Silk Stripes do
Irish and Russia Sheetings do
Table and Russia Diapers do
Irish Linen and Brown Holland do
Linen and Cotton Drillings do
Furniture Calicoes, and Ginghams. do
Wide and narrow Fancy Calicoes do
Cotton and Linen Cambricks do
Long Lawn and Cotton Handkerchiefs do
Jaconet and Mul Mul Muslins do
Figured and Plain Book do do
Canton Crape and Crape Robes do
Crape and Cotton Handkerchiefs do
Italian Crapes and Crape Scarfs do
Pink Muslin Robes & White do with coloured borders
Plain and Figured Silks assorted
Figured Silk and Gause Handkerchiefs do
Bandana and Black Silk do do
Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose do
Silk and Beaver Gloves do
Nankeen, Silk, Twist and Buttons do
Ribbons, Tapes, Laces and Edgings do
Tortoise Tucking and Side Combs do
Wide and Narrow Domestic Plaids do
Domestic Circassian Plaids and Bed Ticking ass'd.
Furniture and Domestic Checks assorted
Brown and Bleached Cotton Sheetings do
Fine Sea Island and common Cotton Shirtings
Silk Merseilles and Valentia Vesting assorted
Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 7 warranted
Stuff, Morocco and Leather Shoes assorted

Best Madeira and London particular WINES.
Best 4th Proof FRENCH BRANDY.
Best IMPERIAL, GUNPOWDER and YOUNG HYSON TEAs

LOAF SUGAR, COFFEE AND CHOCOLATE
Allspice, Pepper, Cloves and Mace
Nutmegs, Cinnamon and Mustard.
Best Bengal Indigo and Patent Blacking
Madder, Copperas and Allum
Queens, China and Glass Ware, assorted
Window Glass and Cut Nails
Spades and Shovels
Cradling and Grass SCYTHES
And a general Assortment of
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Those GOODS being laid in very low, and with such great care, that all who may want to purchase will find it their interest to call.

ALEX. PARKER.

Lexington June 9, 1825.—23tf

Botanic Garden.

PROPOSALS will be received for the following *Work*

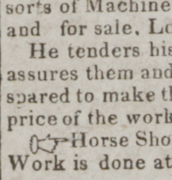
To Grub and plough about 7 acres of ground.
To pave about 60 square yards with flat stones.
To lay about 100 Cubic yards of a stone fence.
To put up a Board fence 7 feet high, around part the ground
To Cart Tan bark and other objects by the day or the load
To procure and plant One Thousand young trees, Shrubs and Vines, from the woods.

Apply to the Superintendant C. S. Rafinesque by letters left at Capt. Pike's or Thomas Smith's.

N. B. The shareholders are notified to pay the instalments due on their shares to the Treasurer of the company.

Feb. 3 1825—5—tf.

REMOVAL.



THE Subscriber has removed his SMITH SHOP to the Corner of Upper Street, between the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, where he carries on the

WHITESMITH BUSINESS

in its various branches, viz. Scale Beams and Steelyards made and repaird. The Iron work for all sorts of Machinery, Hearth Irons almost always on and for sale. Locks repaired &c. &c.

He tenders his thanks to his former friends, and assures them and the public that no pains shall be spared to make them well satisfied both in quality & price of the work done at his shop.

☞Horse Shoeing and other kinds of Blacksmith Work is done at his Shop at the customary prices.

THOMAS STUDMAN.

N. B. Two or three hands will be taken to learn the trade. T. S.

Feb. 10, 1825.—6.–tf.

SLAVES FOR SALE.

AN excellent COOK and WASHER, aged between 40 and 50 years. Also a boy 16 years of age, who is acquainted with quilling in a bagging factory.

Enquire of the Printer.

Lexington, April 14, 1825.–15–tf

LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS.

Important Medicine for Coughs and Cousumptions.

THIS Elixir is not offered to the public as infallible, and a rival to all others, but as possessing virtues peculiarly adapted to the present prevailing disorders of the breast and lungs, leading to consumption. A timely use of these drops may be considered a certain cure in most cases of

Common Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Pain in the Side, Difficulty of Breathing, Want of Sleep

arising from debility; and in *Spasmodic Asthma* it is singularly efficacious. A particular attention to the directions accompanying each bottle is necessary.

The following certificates from respectable gentlemen, physicians and surgeons, are subjoined, to show that this composition is one which enlightened men are disposed to regard as efficacious and worthy of public patronage.

Having examined the composition of Mr. Crosby's improvement upon

La Mott's Cough Drops.

we have no hesitation in recommending them to the public, as being well adapted to those cases of disease for which he recommends it.

Doct's. Jonathan Dorr, dated Albany, Dec. 4. 1824: James Post, of White-Creek, February, 14th, 1825: Watson Sumner and John Webb, M. D. of Cambridge, Feb. 20th 1825: Solomon Dean, of Jackson, Jan. 20th 1825.

Mr. A Crosby—I am pleased with this opportunity of relating a few facts, which may serve in commendation of your excellent Cough Drops. For ten years I was afflicted with a pulmonary complaint; my cough was severe my appetite weak and my strength failing. I used many popular medicines, but only found temporary relief, until by a continued use of your valuable drops, I have been blessed with such perfect health as to render further means unnecessary.

Rev EBENEZER HARRIS.

Salem [N. Y.] January 12th. 1825.

Prepared by A. CROSBY, sole proprietor, Cambridge. (N. Y.) whose signature will be affixed in his own hand writing to each bill of directions. Be particular that each bottle is enveloped in a stero or check label, which is struck on the same bill with the directions.

Sold wholesale and retail, by Dr. G. DAWSON Pittsburgh—J. CRAMBECKER, Wheeling—P. M WEDDELD, Druggist, Cleaveland——PRAT and MEACH, Druggists Buffalo——O. & S. CROSBY, Druggists Columbus——GOODWIN, ASHTON & Co. M. WOLF & Co. A. FAIRCHILDS, Druggists Cincinnatti—BYERS and BUTLER, D. WILSON, Druggists Louisville.——and by Special appointment, at the

DRUG STORE

OF JAMES GRAVES,

Lexington, Ky.

Each bottle contains 45 doses; Price One Dollar single; nine Dollars per doz.

May 25th 1825.–1 year.

Book BINDING.

ALEX'R. DRENNAN & SONS,

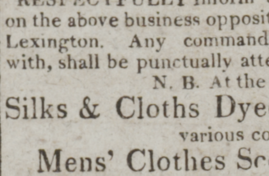
RESPECTFULLY Inform the public that they carry on the above business opposite the lower market house, Lexington. Any commands they may be favoured with, shall be punctually attended to.

N. B. At the same place

Silks & Cloths Dyed black, blue, and various colours

Mens' Clothes Scoured, and the Colour renewed.

Lexington. Feb. 10, 1825.——6—tf



NEW GOODS.

The subscriber is receiving and opening an elegant assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA & DOMESTIC.

He has extra superfine BLUE and BLACK CLOTHS & CASSIMERES—Flowered paper for rooms—Bolting Cloths—Leghorn Bonnets—Olive Oil in canisters for Machinery, &c His good will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

To those who wish to sell ag ne can offer inducements.

JOHN TILFORD.

Lexington, April 11, 1825—15—tf

P. S. Whiskey by the barrel—Powder by the keg, on the Union Mills, for sale. J. T.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed here.

Olympian Springs.

THESE celebrated Springs are now opened for the accommodation of the public.

Edward and George Owings, having rented them, they will use their best endeavors to give satisfaction to their visitors.

Great improvements have been made in the buildings, Rooms, &c.

They have engaged Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot to assist in Superintending the rooms, &c.

The BAR will be furnished with Liquors of the very best quality.

The Stables are well supplied with provender and a faithful Ostler to attend them.

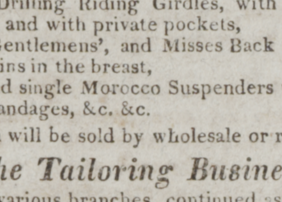
A large supply of ICE has been laid in.

The charges will be as moderate as possible.

June 9, 1825.—3t*

JOHN M. HEWETT,

TRUSS MAKER,



(SHORT ST. NEAR THE WASHINGTON HOTEL.)

IS now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand TRUSSES for all kinds of ruptures, viz:

The common Steel, with & without the racket wheel,
The newly invented and much approved double-headed Steel,
The Morocco Nonelastic Band with spring pad, and Trusses for children of all ages,
Gentlemens' best Morocco, Buckskin, Calfskin, and Russia Drilling Riding Girdles, with and without springs, and with private pockets,
Ladies', Gentlemens', and Misses Back Stays, to relieve pains in the breast,
Double and single Morocco Suspenders with rollers, Female Bandages, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by wholesale or retail.

The Tailoring Business,

In its various branches, continued as usual.

Lexington, May 5, 1825.—18–tf

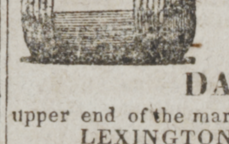
FOR SALE 145 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND;

One mile and a halffrom Lexington on the Frankfort road, nearly one half is timbered land, the bal lance is in a good state of cultivation: a frame house and Orchard, and one of the best springs in Fayette county, and an indisputable title. The above land being the property of William L. McConnell dec'd, and is now offered for sale low for CASH by the heirs of said dec'd. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Lexington, and the terms will be made known by him and the land shown, &c.

GEORGE ROBINSON.

Lex. April 1, 1824—14—tf.

WHISKEY



WHISKEY of a SUPERIOR QUALITY for sale by the BARREL

DAVID MEGOWAN.

upper end of the market house.

LEXINGTON MAY 10th 1824—20–t.f

FOR SALE

A SMALL FARM OF

30 ACRES

In the immediate neighbourhood of LEXINGTON.

THERE are on it, comfortable buildings for two families if necessary—good water—meadows & orchards,—under good fence—and sufficiency of wood land. Terms can be made very favourable.

Apply to CHARLES WILKINS,
or Col. JAMES TROTTER

Lex. Aug 1824—37–tf

MOROCCO MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above busines in Lexington on Main Street; and from a long experience in one of the principal cities in Europe, and the United States also; he flatters himself he will produce articles in his line equal to any in the Union suitable for Shoe Makers, Hatters, Coach Makers Sadlers and Book Binders which he will sell twenty per cent less than imported skins.

This he hopes will induce the consumers in the Western Country to give a preference to their own manufacture

N. B. A constant supply of hatters WOOL on hand. PATRICK GEOHEGAN.

January 13th, 1825—2–tf

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, *Late of Wheeling, Va.*

WILL practice Law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.

Lex Dec. 20, 1824.—25–tf.

LAW NOTICE.

[illegible]

$40,000 LOTTERY

Recently drawn in the City of Baltimore, was sold at

PIKE'S OFFICE,

And that he has TICKETS now for sale in several other Eastern Lotteries, all to be concluded within 30 days. Among the *Brilliant Prizes* of which are to be found—

1 of 50,000	4 of 10,000
3 of 20,000	5 of 5,000

Independent of a *Great Number* of $4000, 3000, 2500—2000—1000—500—&c, &c, &c.

☞Tickets from $5 to $10 only—and prizes will be paid at his office as soon as presented. Orders from any part of the United States will receive the most prompt attention. if post paid, and addressed to

J. M. PIKE, Lexington Ky.

Lex. May 12 1825—19–tf.

$50 REWARD.

I Will give the above reward in notes of the Commonwealth's Bank, for the apprehension and conviction of the person, who broke into my store room in the town of Versailles, on the night of the thirteenth inst and took out of my money drawer about two hundred dollars, principally in tickets issued by the subscriber, the greater portion of which were seventy-five and sixty-two-and-a-half cents notes. Persons holding tickets for the above sums are requested to bring them in and exchange them for other tickets, or to receive the commonwealth's notes for them The public are desired to observe particularly of whom they receive tickets of the above denomination issued by

DANIEL PRICE

Versailles Ky Jan 20 1825—3–tf

Garden Seeds.

The last year's growth, For Sale by the Subscriber,—also

Patent Polish Shoe Blacking,

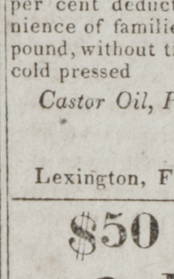
Suitable for ladies' as well as gentlemen's shoes: is a preservative to the leather, and gives a beautiful polish, at 25 cents currency a single box, and 25 per cent deduction, wholesale. For the convenience of families, it will be sold at 50 cents per pound, without tin boxes. He has likewise for sale, cold pressed

Castor Oil, Paints, Oil, Putty, Varnish, &c.

JOHN STICKNEY,
near the Ky. Bank.

Lexington, Feb. 8.—6--tf

$50 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 4th of April, a negro man named BEN, about 27 years old, tall slim made, with a scar over his left eye; another on his cheek, went lame on account of his little toe being very sore, and his foot swelled; talks a little broken, very fond of liquor, had on a grey janes short coat, an old light drab surtout coat and two pair of ragged overalls. He rode off a bay horse, ten years old, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, shod before, a star in his forehead, roach main and bob tail, with some saddle and collar marks.

There was also, another Negro Man left this place at the same time, belonging to a man in Alabama; stout well made, about 25 years old, and is supposed to have rode a sorrel horse of J. Tanner, four years old, sixteen hands high, with light mane, and tail, and four white feet. It is supposed they will make for the state of Ohio and perhaps for Canada. I will give the above reward if taken out of the state, or twenty dollars if taken in the state and secured in any jail so that I get him, and pay all reasonable charges. A generous reward will be given for the horses or either of them, or for information so that I get them.

B. BOSWORTH.

Lex. April 28, 1825—17–tf.

☞The Liberty Hall, Cincinnati, will give the above three weeks insertion, and forward their account to this office for payment.

Lancasterian Seminary.

TERMS of tuition in this seminary are for the Alphabet, Orthography, Reading, and Slate Writing, Eight Dollars in the Currency of this State per Session of five months

For the above including paper writing, Arithmetic, and Geography, Ten Dollars.– One half to be paid in advance and the other half at the close of the session.

The above prices include all expenses for Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink, Paper, and Fuel, usually furnished in schools conducted on the plan of Mr. Lancaster. Those who may have passed beyond the Arithmetic cards in this institution and those who may be engaged in the study of Geography will furnish their own books stationary &c.

WILLIAM DICKINSON.

Lexington April 7 1825—14–tf. Principal.

Gallatin Circuit Court Sct.

APRIL TERM, 1825.

AARON BLEDSOE Comp't.
against } IN CHANCERY.
WM. D. BURNETT Deft.

THIS DAY came the Complainant by his Counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant William D. Burnett. is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth. Therefore on motion of Complainant it is ordered that unless the said defendant do appear here on or before the first day of our next August term and answer the complainants bill herein, that the same will be taken against him *pro confesso*. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted for two months successively in some authorised newspaper, published within this Commonwealth.

A copy Attest.

WILLIAM WINSLOW, Clk.

21–2m

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a Tavern in the house formerly occupied by Mr. N. Simpson as a tavern, near the lower end of the upper market house; where he will keep a constant supply of the best Liquors and other accommodations. His stables are in good order and well furnished; and his charges shall be moderate.

J. KISER.

N. B. From four to six gentlemen of good character can be accommodated with boarding.

April 28, 1825—17–3m J. K.

J. M. PIKE

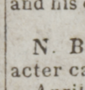
WANTS TEN SHARES of OLD KENTUCKY BANK STOCK. Please apply at his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE.

LexFeb. 24 1825—8–tf.

FOR SALE

IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON,

TEN ACRES OF GROUND,



RUNNING from third to fourth Streets and adjoining Dr. James Fishback; on which is a well of excellent water, never failing in the driest season; Brick Dweling House, two stories high, thirty feet by forty with a wing twenty by eighteen feet, permanent cellar under the whole, walled with stone of the best quality, divided into convenient rooms; other convenient out buildings all of Brick. About two acres in the yard and garden, highly improved with fruit trees and shrubbery; the whole at this time in a high state of cultivation, calculated to make it a most desirable retreat for a family, and its proximity to Transylvania University renders it an excellent situation for a boarding house. For terms, apply to Mr. Robert Best, living on the premises.

MATHEW ELDER.

May 17, 1835—20–tf.

The Sulphur Bath

IS again in operation, and will be carefully administered by Robert McNitt. It's efficacy has been proved in several cases of Rheumatism, Tetter, &c. Apply at the room opposite the Red river Iron Store, on Short street, and directly above the office of Sam. Blair, esq

Lexington, April 26, 1825.—18–tf